BOUND AND BLINDFOLDED.

Mysterious Circumstances Surrounding the Death of a South American.

FOUND DROWNED OFF THE BATTERY.

Officials Divided Between Theories of Murder and Suicide.

A TEST FOR OUR DETECTIVES.

A chastly discovery was made vesterday morning Whitehall basin, at the Battery, the body of a ordingry one of accidental drowning, and it remains open question whether the man committed de or was foully murdered. Beyond the mute but suggestive testimony to be found in the hands and bandaged eyes of the corpse there are no other facts upon which to base the theory of murder. But these suspicious facts ed by criminal experts as rational proof the authorities have a mysterious homic on their hands to unravel. The body of de-ed was first sighted about ten minutes to eight hand on board the schooner Lawson, had his atten-tion drawn to the body of a man in the water. He was attending to his ordinary duties on board the schooner at the time and he was hailed by a party on that's the body of a man on the rocks." Derwin being thus apprised satisfied himat once notified Policeman Dermott Ryder, of the First precinct, of the nature of the case. That official lost no time in conveying the news to the station house, and this caused Sergeant Linden and Detective Hagan to hasten to the Battery wall, where they assisted in removing the body from the water. The startling discovery was then made that the hands were tied securely at the wrists, behind the back, by a stout hempen cord, with an ordinary double knot. The cord was about fourteen inches long and about three inches of the ends remained dangling from the palms outward, and rested on the small of the back. struggle had taken place to hold the member in position while the tying was taking place, or, perhaps frowning man to free his hands from the fastenings which secured them. When the cord was removed deep, purple indenture circled both wrists where

the cord had been fastened.
THE EYES BLINDFOLDED. The eyes were blindfolded with a white muslin pocket handkerchief, which was knotted at the back of the head. That it was carefully adjusted may be learned from the fact that the action of the waves did not disturb it in the least and it required a vigorous effort to unloosen the parts which had been tied. The police officials removed these fasten-ings before the arrival of Captain Caffrey, who was taken from the water. The cord and hand-kerchief were, however, carefully laid aside, when they were taken charge of by Coroner Flana-gau. Captain Caffrey telegraphed to the Commis-sioners of Charities and Correction for a dead wagon and at the same time notified the Coroners' office. There was, however, considerable delay before the body was deposited at the Morgue. Daniel Russell, the driver of the dead wagon, had a number of places to call at on the route, and it was midday by the time the dead wagon with its ghastly burden drove up to Police Headquarters. It was a quarter to one when the driver reached his destination. In the meantime Deputy Coroner Miller, who had been advised of the case, had called at the Morgue about noon, expecting to find the when they were taken charge of by Coroner Flans

be conjectured, could have been made by the face coming in violent contact with the planking which forms a part of the unfinished portion of the Battery wall at the southerly extremity. These planks are kept together by a number of small sharp spikes, and he thought it possible that the peculiar nature of the wounds on the face of deceased might have been caused in this manner. Beyond these abrasions, the origin of which it was impossible to determine, there were no scars or injuries to be found on the body, and it is certain that death was caused by asphyxia from drowning. Nor was there anything found in the clothing which could establish the Mentity of deceased. Judging from his cast of features, he appeared to be a native of South America. He was about thirty years of age and weighed 155 pounds. His height appeared to be five feet seven inches. He had a small dark brown mustache, scanty beard of a few weeks' growth, a prominent nose, large head and a good, strong facegenerally.

No LIGHT.

That he was a man of more than ordinary intelligence and respectability there could be no mistaking. His clothing consisted of two white cotton overshirts, with ivory situds and wrist buttons of the same material; two pairs of white muslin drawers, gray and brown mixed cassimere pantaloons, mixed tweed vost, black frock coat, white cotton socks, black cloth Oxford ties, low cut; light muslin necktie. A few matches were found in his pockets. Upon the buttons of his coat and pantaloons was stamped the name of "N. M. Rick, Demerara," which is probably the trade mark of the manufacturer.

The most careful investigation in the vicinity of where the body was found has failed to throw any light upon the mystery. The men who are employed the rate he body was found has failed to throw any light upon the mystery. The men who are employed the rate he body was found has failed to throw any thing about it. That part of the shore wall forms a curve, stretching from the barge office on the south to a point a short distance above the Whit

ing man of rion the country cound be determined at a glance. He looked as if he had been accustomed to city life and had been employed at some light bedentary occupation.

CULLO THE HIMSELF.

Captain Caffrey also affirms that in his desire to excertain it a man could bind his hands in the manner in which deceased was secured he (Captain Caffrey) experimented on himself and demonstrated that it was possible for him to do so. "The only difference I fancy," said Captain Caffrey, "was that I could tie myself much more firmly and artistically than was done in the case of the drowned man. I don't mean to argue from this though that deceased had bound and blindfolded himself as a preparatory proceeding when about to commit suicide. While there is nothing impossible or irrational in this theory, still it is not by any means conclusive. There seems to be so much unnecessary premeditation about all this blindfolding and binding on the part of a man who wants to commit suicide by drowning, when one headlong plungs would have effected the same purpose, that it is impossible to accept the theory as either correct or conclusive. On the other hand, at first slight it looks more rational to suppose that he had been foully dealt with. In the present state of the case it is, however, impossible to adopt either theory. I hope that subsequent investigation will clear up this mystery."

Captain Kealy, chief of the detective force, when asked it he had any possible clear to the mystery stated that he had not been official investigation. The superintendent or the inspector in wnose district the case is located generally assumes sole control, and only call him to to assist in cases of emergency.

Examining the time to assist in cases of emergency.

his death, a Herallo reporter talked to several detectives. Some of these were of the opinion he had met with foul play, and that he had been dead longer than was supposed. One of them said to the reporter:—"I shouldn't at all wonder it that man had something to do with one of those revolutions in South America, and was done up in that style and flung into the water. It may just as well have been on a ship before she got into port as anything else. It was not at all necessary that he should have been thrown off a dock, or, indeed, that he had ever seen this city. The tides off the Battery are very peculiar. The body might have been brought therefrom either river or from outside. Immediately opposite the Battery several currents meet and another comes sweeping in. Now that body might have been brought in. There has been no examination made yet of the vessels here from any of these Southern ports; but it is likely there will be during the next few days. The fact that the word 'Demerara' is printed on his trousers' buttons may mean something or it may not. It is a starting point, anyway, and the chances that it throws up should be exhausted before anything else is attempted. He might have bought that suit of clothes in Demerara while he was in the town, and are certainly some months old. To me he looks more like a native of Chile or

where they would be sure to have no witnesses of his murder."

CORONER MILÉRE'S VIEWS.

Deputy Coroner Miller, after examining the body at the Morgue, said:—"I have no besitation in declaring it a suicide, or, in other words, that the man came to his death by drowning himself. He put the bandages over his own eyes, tied the piece of cord, slipped his hands into it behind his buck and jumped into the river. Of course what part of the river he went in at and the cause of his wishing to die we can only get at on the inquest. I have found nothing or the body that would guarantee a suspicion that he had been murdered. I have only made a casual examination. They wanted to photograph the head, and when that is done I shall be able to tell whether the skull is fractured. The marks on the face are only such as are usually found on people that have died in the water. The hoies were made by crabs and there is nothing, in my opinion, in the case that warrants any theory of violence. He may have been poisoned—yes, that is possible—but if he were we have no way of ascertaining the fact. The District Attorney would have to give us money to perform the operations necessary to explode that view of the subject, but I don't think we shall want it. To be sure, sulcides are not common with these people, and there is no doubt he is a native of South

"Exactly like this?"

"Precisely, with the eyes blindfolded and the hands tied just as they have been with this man."

"Then you think he tied them?"

"I do, as far as I can see. The bandaging and tying were removed when I saw the body, the hands were not tightly bound and the knot on the handkerchief was easily opened."

"Were the marks on the wrists heavy?"

"No; quite light, and only such as may have come after death."

come after death."
"Of course you allow something for shrinkage since he has been dead and in the water?"
"I do something, but not a great deal. There has not been much. He has not been in the water long."
NOT LONG IN THE WATER.
"How long do you suppose?"

"Well, certainly not over forty-eight hours, but I am inclined to think he has not been that time."
"What profession was he, do you think?"
"I should incline to the belief that he was was a business man. The clothing is good, but not new. It is foreign too. The hands are white, the nails well kept and he was evidently a man of some refinement."

kept and he was evidently a man of some refinement."

"Intelligent, too?"

"Yos, I have no doubt. The head is large, the forehead broad and high, and as far as I can' say from a hasty examination, he was a man who held a good position in life. I would like to have seen the body as it was taken from the water. Then we could more stitisfactorily examine the pinion and bandage. While it is quite possible he might have been foully dealt with, I think the evidence points in the other direction. We shall know more to-morrow. In all probability some one will come forward by that time to tell us why he has been, and the post-mortem will relate tife rest of the story."

"Don't you think it curious that he had no papers nor anything on him?"

iffer rest of the story."
"Don't you think it curious that he had no papers nor anything on him?"
"Certainly. It is a curious case altogether—a mysterious one. The absence of papers and other means of identification might be accounted for and explained in many ways. That circumstance aids the theory of murder to a considerable degree. A suicide also would be likely to remove all signs as to who he was. When a man is rushing into the other world of his own accord he is lakely to desire to conceal who he is, particularly if he were a man in good position and whose loss would be severely felt by others. Who knows the body was not found before it was thrown up on the Battery wall? If he had a pocketbook that contained mohey and letters the birds of prey upon the river may have taken all. The watch-pocket of the waistcoat was made of chamois leather. This argues a watch, but I understand there was nothing found in any of the pockets. Then, sgain, if the body had falien into the hands of river thieves they might as well have taken the clothing as any valuables about the body. No, on second thought I am convinced we have the man as he fell into the river. Nevertheless, it is an interesting case and a most mysterious one."

SOUTHPORT INVADED.

A GANG OF MARAUDERS LAND IN A CONNECTICUT VILLAGE AND DEPART WITH BOOTY.

Residents of the quiet village of Southport, Conn., were awakened at an early hour yesterday morning by the sound of two loud explosions. Southport is not a manutacturing town, and there is nothing that would allow its inhabitants food for speculation as to the probable causes of these unusual noises at such an uncanny hour. The village watch were on the alert, but most of the inhabitants dropped off to finish their sleep. It was not until shortly after five o'clock that the cause of the Captain Caffrey also affirms that in his desire to accertain it a man could bind his hands in the manner in which deceased was secured he (Captain Caffrey) experimented on elimself and demonstrated that it was possible for him to do so. "The only difference I fancy," said Captain Caffrey, "was that I could tie myself much more firmly and artistically than was done in the case of the drowned man. I don't mean to argue from this though that deceased had bound and blindfolded himself as a preparatory proceeding when about to commit suicide. While there is nothing impossible or irrational in this theory, still it is not by any means conclusive. There seems to be so much unnecessary premeditation about all this blindfolding and binding on the part of a man who wants to commit suicide. While there is nothing impossible to accept the theory as either correct or conclusive. On the other hand, at first sight it is impossible to accept the theory as either correct or conclusive. On the other hand, at first sight it looks more rational to suppose that he had been diouly dealt with. In the present state of the case is, however, impossible to adopt either theory. I hope that subsequent investigation will clear up this mystery.

Captain Kealy, chief of the detective force, when asked it he mat any possible clear to the inspector it was easier to start after the vessel. The strange careft had anchor during the early hours of the case. He had not been official investigation. The superintendent or the inspector it was easier to start after the vessel. The strange down the Sound at a valuable copper rowbat belonging to Oliver Based that it was not stated from asked the task in the tree was a content of the inspector to work and only call him in to assist in cases of ease. We have a sent to the strange action of the case is located generally assumes sole control, and only call him in to assist in cases of ease of the c inhabitants dropped off to finish their sleep. It was

REMINIAN ARRESTED.

Finding of the Italian Who Killed a Schoolboy in Jersey City.

CONFESSING THE BLOW.

Interview with the Homicide in a Montreal Jail.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

MONTREAL, Nov. 20, 1879.

Police circles were an air of solemn mysterious Police circles were an air of solemn mysterious-ness this afternoon, which to the average local re-porter is reason for increased vigilance and penetra-tion. A few moments of conversation with Chief of Police Paradis, a gentleman who is quite the auhad been arrested. Pursuing the inquiry still tur-ther I soon learned that Detectives Murphy- and Riche while hunting together had succeeded in ar-resting a man suspected of being the Italian who, on Friday, the 7th inst., caused the death of a boy in Jersey City. STORY OF THE CAPTURE.

"Detective Murphy will give you all the informs tion you may want in the case," said the obliging Chief, and from the detectives the following story

We got word yesterday," said one of them, "from an Italian musician that there was a young Italian at the house of Père Antoine, also a musician, who was wanted in Jersey City for the murder of a boy."

Pere Antoine is an Italian who commenced work as an itinerant musician years ago, and by means of harp all Italians of that complexion seem to converge, and have gone there. The detectives quietly proceeded to the place, led by their informant, who remained

A TREMBLING PRISONER. The room in which the fugitive slept had been de cribed so minutely that the officials walked up stairs, turned to the left and entered it without knocking at the door. Reminian was in a sound sleep, and upon being awakened trembled like aspen when he saw two men standing by his be

"Hold Reminian until we send for him."

The police officers knew nothing of the murderer or the affair in which he was concerned and I immediately asked the privilege of an interview.

"Can I see the prisoner?"

"Yes; come along," was the reply.

A sergeant, who was summound to attend me, asked me into the presence of "the murderer," as the police officers called the prisoner. The door of the cell swung open and a slight looking youth came forth from the darkness into the hazy light of the corridor.

dence, R. I. I arrived there safely and went to the house of an Italian who kept a little store near, a hotel. I stopped there with him eight days. At the end of that time I came home one day and the Italian told me that two men had been there inquiring if a little Italian lived there who had come from New York, and who had hurt a little boy with a stone. He also added, 'If it is you, you had better clear out.' I then left Providence and bought a ticket for Montreal, but was delayed on the way at a place called, I think, Schenectady. I took the wrong train, but got to Albany next day, where I saw my comrade, Anthony Cardoni, and came here with him. I got into town last night and my comrade had me arrested to-day. He told me the police in New York had threatened to arrest him if he did not find me; that they had taken his harp from him and would not give it to him until he found me. His excuse for having me arrested was that he had his wife in America and that I had not and need not care."

WIFE AND CHILD IN ITALY.

"You have a wife and a child nearly four years old in my native place, Muscovaterre, in the province of Naples, Italy. I left them four years ago, and am now twenty-two years old. My profession is a cook, and I spent nine years in France, between Marsoilles and Paris and other places. I have been in communication with my wife every month, sending her some money until my misfortune took place, but I will not write to her now until the trial is over. The police have me, and can take me where they like, No, I did not intend to hurt the boy. I did got even see the stone strike him, but the pain of the blow which I had myself received was so sore that I did not think of anything. Am I sorry for the boy's death? I never intended to harm him, and how could I be otherwise than sorry?"

"Did you wear a mustache when you left New York?"

"Yes; I had one that had been growing for fourten days or more hunt to the tot.

than sorry?"

"Did you wear a mustache when you left New York?"

"Yes; I had one that had been growing for fourteen days or more, but I cut it off."

"Why did you run away when you heard of the boy's death?"

"Because I was afraid and because I was told to run away."

"Have you seen the Italian Consul or any one clse who can advise you?"

"No; I have seen no one."

"Do you know the name of the dead boy?"

"No; I never saw him and never heard it."

The man, a stripling—for he is not more than five feet three inches in height, and is slight of frame—was respectably dressed, wore clean linen, and is not vicious looking at all. He has rather a prominent nose. His eyes are deep sunken, with heavy eyebrows, and the swarthy complexion, dark hair and eyes of his race are his only noticeable features. He seems exceedingly sorry that he yielded to the stone-throwing impulse, is nervous talking, and speaks French, Italian and Spanish. His English is much broken, and, as he speaks little of it, the interview as given above is translated from French. He does not speak wrathfully of his comrade who gave him up, and says he supposes he could not help doing so. He will likely be taken away to-morrow or on the following day.

HUNTER'S BLOOD MONEY.

IMPORTANT LIFE INSURANCE SUIT-A MURDER-ER'S HEIRS BEASSIGN THEIR PATHER'S PROP-ERTY TO THE SONS OF HIS VICTIM-THE HUNTER-ARMSTRONG SCANDAL TO RE RE-VIVED IN BROOKLYN.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1879.

A new and interesting phase of the insurance question involved in the Hunter murder case will be raised in the Kings County Court, Brooklyn, in a few days. The heirs of John M. Armstrong have begun suit against the Mutual Life Insurance Company on the policy of \$10,000 which Benjamin Hun-ter had taken out on the dead man's life. It will be remembered that Hunter caused Armstrong's life to be insured for \$10,000 in the Provident Life and Trust Company, of Philadelphia; \$6,000 in the Mannhattan Life Insurance Company and \$10,000 in the New York Mutual Life Insurance \$10,000 in the New York Mutual Life insurance Company, making \$26,000 in all. Soon after Hunter's execution, Philip Armstrong, a brother of the murdered man, applied at the office of the Philadelphia agents of the New York companies, accompanied by the widow, and proffered evidence of the death of John M. Armstrong. No sooner did the agents learn what the documents contained, however, than they declined to act, referring the applicants to the New York

lyh, has the case in hand and will push it to an early conclusion.

A son of John M, Armstrong was founds at his place of business on Sansom street this afternoon. After the facts regarding the coming trial had been referred to he said:—

"Our reason for bringing the test case in Brooklyn ratner than in Philadelphia or New York is the saving of expense and time. It would require about two years to get a final verdict here, while in Brooklyn we hope sto end the lawsuits in as many months."

months."
"The agent of the New York Mutual Life in this city states, however, that Mr. Armstrong having assigned the policies to Hunter leaves you no case. How is that?"

city states, however, that Mr. Armstrong may assigned the policies to Hunter leaves you no case. How is that?"

"Oh! we have provided against that objection. I regret to disclose the fact, but it may be as well to state that his (Hunter's) heirs have reassigned them back to us. That matter has been legally attended to, and we can go before the Cotrt, if need be, as the assignees of the first assignee's heirs."

"In what manner will you proceed against the Phladeiphia company?"

"We shall wait until the New York case is decided. They will certainly be sued, if need be. It is due this company to say that its officers hesitated three days before granting the policy, and finally issued it only on the representation from Hunter that he had an insurable interest in Mr. Armstrong's business."

WHAT THE INSURANCE MEN SAY.

The officers of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company in this city state that before the policies were issued John M. Armstrong made an assignment to Benjamin Hunter of any policy or policies that might be issued to him. Therefore the policy belongs to the estate of Hunter, if it is to be recognized as belonging to anybody. But here is the point raised and it successful will defeat the Armstrongs. The Mutual Life Company assert that the claim of the Hunter family will not be recognized, as a court of justice has decided that the policy was procured with intent to acquire the amount represented on its face by means of the murder of the insured. The obligations of insurance companies under such circumstances were accurately settled, it is assorted, in

whatever.

As will be seen from the foregoing, a very interesting legal fight is in prospect. The Udderzook case in Maryland first attracted attention to the habit of insuring men and murdering them for the sake of obtaining money upon their policies. Then came the Hunter case, and later still the Baber murder at Lebanon. The habit seems to have become alarmingly popular.

SURGEON GENERAL WALES.

A BRILLIANT RECEPTION AT THE RESIDENCE O EX-SURGEON GENERAL HAMMOND-MEDICAL AND LAYMEN PRESENT.

Ex-Surgeon General Hammond gave a reception last evening to the recently appointed Surgeon General Wales, United States Navy. The appointmen of Surgeon Wales, who is a comparatively young man, has occasioned much commotion in the ranks of his naval associates, as he was appointed by selec tion and not by seniority of service. The promoted officer has made voluminous contributions to medical literature, having, at various times within the works:-"Surgical Operations and Appliances,
"New Method of Controlling Vellum Palate, bro-Spinal Meningitis," "Amputation of the Shoulder Joint," "Fracture of the Lower Jaw, "Gunshot Wound in Stomach," "Ligature of the Femoral Artery," "Fracture of the Thyroid Cartilage," "Operation for Hydrophthalmia," "Aneurism of the Heart," "Instrumental Diagnosis" and "Traumatic Tetanus." He had charge of the United States Naval Hospital at New Orleans during Farragut's operations in the Mississippi River, and was also in charge of the hospital ship at Wilmington, N. C. He was born at Annapolis, Md., in 1834, was educated at Baltimore College, took medical degrees from the University of Maryland and from the University of Pennsylvania, and has practised his profession in Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia. At present he is professor of anatomy at the University of Georgetown, his resignation of which post the trustees refused to accept in August last, when he received his appointment as surgeon general.

Collector Merritt, Postmaster James, Judges Noah Davis, Curtis, Lawrence, Barrott and Shea; General McKeever, United States Army; Pay Director Cunningham, Chief Engineer Shook and Commodore Nicholson, United States Navy; District Attorney Phelps, Professor S. F. Baird, of the Smithsonian Institution; Professors Trowbridge and Van Amring, of Columbia College; Rev. Drs. Hitchcock, Gallaher, Henry Ward Beechag; General Duryee, Mr. L. P. Morton, Colonel Bailey Myers, Mr. W. Butler Duncan, Mr. F. A. Conkling, Mr. Sidney Webster, Chevaller Baffo, Consul General of Italy; Count Marifoschi, Vice Consul General of Italy; Mr. Börs, Consul of Sweden and Norway; Mr. Bolspe, Consul of Greece; Mr. Pugh, Mr. Whitelaw Reid, Mr. B. T. Wilson, Mr. Arthur Gilman, Mr. Musgrave, Mr. John Mr. Arthur Gilman, Mr. Musgrave, Mr. John Nort, General Crawford, United States Army; Mr. Clarence Seward, Surrogate Calvin, Mr. John Sherwood, Mr. J. D. Jones, Colonel Ingersoli, General Viele, Mr. Russell Sage, Marquis Lanza, Mr. Noah Brooks, Mr. W. Turnbull, Colonel J. W. Porney, General W. F. Smith, David Dudley Field, Cyrus W. Field, David Dows, Colonel Lathers, Mr. Wassistant United States District Attorneys; Assistant United States District Attorney Herrick and Mr. Clarkson N. Potter.

EFFICIENCY NOT SENIORITY CONSULTED IN HIS APPOINTMENT.

Under the head of "News from Washington," on the 11th inst., it would appear that there was some trouble in the Navy Department, growing out of the recent appointment of Medical Inspector Philip S. Wales as Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, in the place of Surgeon General J. W. Taylor, retired. The facts of the case are as follows, and their publication should serve to put an end to any their publication should serve to put an end to any misapprehension that may prevail on the subject and terminate a senseless attack on the head of the Navy Department, which has been commenced by certain disappointed aspirants in the medical corps, through the press and otherwise:—

On the 5th of July, 1862, Congress enacted the following law, which has never been repealed (see llevised Statutes):—

SECTION 421.—Chiefs of the several Bureaus in the Department of the Navy shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the renate, from the classes of officers mentioned in the next five sections respectively, or from officers having the relative rank of captain in the staff corps of the navy on the active list, and shall hold their offices for the term of four years.

SEC. 428.—Chiefs of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery shall be appointed from the list of the surgeons of the navy.

The sections omitted refer to the President's

Src. 428.—Chiefs of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery shall be appointed from the list of the surgeous of the navy.

The sections omitted refer to the President's power to select chiefs of other bureaus. The case is a clear one, and only those disposed to be insubordinate would attempt to piace themselves in opposition to the law and to the Secretary of the Navy. The law is positive, and it will be seen by section 421, above quoted, that the Secretary may if he thinks proper, select from the list of those medical officers holding the relative rank of captains. In most cases where there has been nothing objectionable to provent it, the chiefs of the Medical Bureau have been selected according to seniority, but Mr. Seretary Welles, to secure the greatest efficiency in that bureau, had Surgeon P. J. Horwitz—a young officer much lower in rank than Medical Inspector Waies is now—made Chief of Bureau.

The captains, commodores and admirals might with as much propriety object to the appointment of a commander as chief of a bureau—a thing which has often been done—without criticism from officers of the line, for the Secretary, being alone responsible for the efficiency of the service, has a right to call to his assistance the best talent of the navy, and surround himself with assistants in accordance with his views to enable him to successfully administer the affairs of the department, provided he conforms strictly to the law, as he has in the case of Dr. Wales.

To show how inconsistent certain medical officers have been in this matter, the very men who are now getting ready to oppose Medical Inspector Wales as soon as Congress shall convene were lately intriguing to obtain the position of Chief of Bureau when Surgeon General Taylor was retired. To get rid of their incossant importunities and those of their friends, the Secretary was compelled to appoint the present incumbent, in regget to whose fitness there could be no question, as his reputation is established among the medical profession of the country. A strong effo

HAYDEN'S PERIL.

Why the Clergyman Desired the Death of the Farmer's Daughter.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY

Mary Stannard's Father Relates His Story.

THE DEATH SHRIEK HEARD.

of engrossing interest throughout. The State made an important gain by the ruling of the Court which permitted the introduction of testimony showing a motive for the murder, and the testimony as given by Mr. Root was of signal importance. The remainder of the day was devoted to the examination of the father of the murdered girl, and the defence mony, but also to impair his credibility generally by the Stannard house on the day tragedy of Benjamin Stevens, an and an intimate of the Stannards, who was at one time suspected of the murder. announced the ruling on the admissibility of the testimony by Frank D. Root, a journalist, as to what Mrs. Jane Studley, a witness at the preliminary trial of Hayden, testified regarding Mary Stannard's prognancy. After reviewing the question in its everal relations to the case, Chief Justice Park said that the State had proposed to show that Mary Stan-nard believed herself prognant; that the accused was informed as to her condition; that she held him to be the author of that condition, and that, in order to mits crime. The State further proposed to show that the girl had good grounds for believing that she was pregnant, and that it was of no importance whether she was pregnant or not (so far as the motive is concerned) if she made Hayden believe so. He would act as he believed or did not believe. But it is hardly possible that he could have a belief of her pregnancy if she had not. This information is an important element in the case. Further, said inst what the information was or what her declara whose place this witness supplies, was living, she could testify only as to what facts she really found, and could not give an opinion as an expert. As to Mary Stannard's declarations to Mrs. Studiey of her symptoms, we think them competent evidence.

Mr. Harrison-The State proposes not only to show the symptoms of the girl, but her actual

declarations.

Chief Justice—Do you propose to show that they were communicated to Hayden?

Mr. Harrison—Yes, sir. Chief Justice—We think it should be admitted.

THE MOTIVE FOR THE CRIME.
Frank D. Root recalled, was asked:—
"What did Mrs. Studley say at the Madison trial, f anything, about examining the person of Mary Stannard, and what Mary's declarations were about her physical condition?"

subject on this girl's mind while there which — Mr. Jones—We object. We don't want Mrs. Stud-

Mr. Root continued:—Mrs. Studiey testified that tion on the Thursday before the murder and again on Sunday; on the later date the first symptom evigenerally indicating non-pregnancy, but not of the usual character of such condition; Mrs. Studies said that the latter fact seemed to her to counter

Mr. Jones-We don't want Mrs. Studley's opinion, Q. Was anything said about the health of the girl? Witness—Mrs. Studley said that—

Mr. Jones—We object.
Q. Weil, what was said by Mrs. Studley as to lary's declaration as to her condition? A. She said

that Mary thought that she was pregnant.

Q. Was there any declaration by Mary Stannard as to how long she supposed she had been so?

Objected to and question ruled out.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jones:—I do not particularly recollect the testimony of all the witnesses at the Madison trial, aithough I might recollect that of several, substantially; my object in enclosing some sentences of my report of Mrs. Studiey's testimony in quotation marks was to give them greater prominence, and not to indicate that they represented the precise words used.

Q. Was Mrs. Studiey interrogated regarding the relations between her son and Mary? A. I don't remember.

Q. Was she interrogated by the defence as to where Mary slept while employed by her, and where her son slept?

Mr. Waller—We object.

Mr. Jones—As we have had a part we claim the right to all the testimony. If Mrs. Studiey was on the stand herself I could ask her if there were not actions between her son and Mary which would have led her to send Mary home.

Mr. Waller—We object that no such questions were ever asked at Madison, and therefore, that you have no right to put such questions to the witness before this jury.

Mr. Jones rejoined—I cross-examined Mrs. Studiev at Madison, and I know that questions in that general line were asked. And I turther know that in Mr. Root's report appears soveral statements regarding Mary's declarations of her pregnancy to Mrs. Studley, which were ruled out at the trial.

Q. Was she asked whether she suspected an intimacy between Mary Stannard and any other person than her son?

Witness—I don't remember such a question.

Redirect examination by Judge Harrison:—Mrs. Studley said that Mary was depressed in spirits while at her house; there was no question at the Madison trial, so far as I can remember, regarding Mrs. Studley's suspicions of any intimacy between her son and Mary, nor as to why she let the house.

Fillmore Scranton, recalled, made a slight correction of his previous testimony, to the effect that his family was not at home

Filimore Seranton, recalled, made a slight correct his family was not at home on the day of the murder.

THE STORY OF MARY'S PATHER.

Charles S. Siannard, the father of the murdered little, and the same distributed and the same day large and th

throat cut and her hand hurt: I went up to her and did not disturb the body, but put my hand on her hand and tace to see if she was colu, and she was. Max not hand and tace to see if she was colu, and she was. Max not hand and tace to see if she was colu, and she was. Max not hand she was.

Mr. Stannard's coshbur in course.

Mr. Stannard's cyes filled with tears and his voice became so husky that he could not continue for a moment. Hayden, according to the statement of persons watching him at this moment, exhibited signs of amusement at the old man's weakness.

Mr. Stannard resumed—I started down to Mr. Mills and told him I had found Mary dewn in the woods with her throat cut; the pail she took with her was near at hand; the Mills family gave the alarm to the neighbors, Mrs. Mills going to my house; I returned with Mr. Mills to the body, and several neighbors overtook us; the body did not appear to have been disturbed while I was absent.

On cross-examination by Mr. Jones withess was asked regarding his relations with his wife and her first husband before he (Stannard) married her, the intimation being that Stannard's relations had been such as to lead the first husband to get a divorce. The State objected, and after some controversy, in which Mr. Jones said he ws a endeavoring to bring out some facts which would tell against the credibility of the witness, Stannard said that he was married twenty-five years ago and could produce his marriage certificate; Mary was born two or three years after this marriage. Continuing, he testified:—After Mary wis eighteen she worked out about a quarter of the time; in the winter prior to her death she worked for several persons, including Hayden; in my house the girls slept in the first floor front bedroom and I slept in a smaller one; on the morning of the murder, when I went to work, I left at home Mary, Susen and Mary's child; Benjamin Stevens was at my, house that forenoon, Witness was then into rogated at some length as to where he was when Hayden when he first trial. Th

Q. When you came home at four o'clock and it was raining, whose suggestion was it that you go up into the woods and look for Mary? A. Susan Hawley's, my stepdaugater.

Q. Did you have any other reason for going? A. Yes; I wanted to look her up because she had been goue so long; she was gone three hours, and 'we know it woulan't take three hours to pick a little pail of blackberries.

MARY ONCE LOST IN THE WOODS.

Q. Wasn't she familiar with all the woods where she went, and hadn't she been there hundreds of times? A. Yes, sir, but she was lost up there one time a couple of years before when in company with Mrs. Mills. We thought she might have got lost again.

again.

The object of all this was to get at Mr. Stannard's motive in going in search of his daughter. The defence has a theory that he was induced to do so by Susan Hawley and for a purpose other than what

for Mary on this second trip? A. I don't recollect that she did.

Witness next described a short route across the country from his house to the house of Benjamin Stevens, by paths passing very near where the body was found. The purpose of bringing this out was that the defence claims that his a suspicious thing that instead of going home that afternoon by his usual short route through the woods he went by the travelled roads.

Q. Was Hayden a frequent visitor at your house?

A. No, sir, he came but a very few times.

On redirect examination witness was asked by Mr. Harrison, "While the former husband of your wife was living with her did he or she own the property, and did she obtain a divorce?"

Mr. Jones—We object.

Mr. Harrison said the State proposed to show that Hawley was divorced from his wife in 1853; that Stannard, who had been the hired man on the place, married here a few months later, and that Mary Stannard was born three years afterward. The reason of the divorce was Hawley's reputation and descrition. The official record of the divorce was produced, and witness was then permitted to testify as to the other points.

MURDERED ON HEE BHETHDAY.

Q. How old was your daughter Mary on the day of

MURDERED ON HER BIRTHDAY.
Q. How old was your daughter Mary on the day of her death? A. It was her twenty-second birthday,

her death? A. It was her twenty-second birthday, sir.
Continuing, witness said that beyond reasons he had already mentioned for going in search of Mary, he knew she was afraid of thunder, and he had on other occasions gone in search of her and her sister.
During his cross-examination Mr. Stannard admitted that during the summer months just preceding her death Mary's face was badly poisoned with ity. This is important, for the defence will claim that it accounts for the peculiar marks on Mary's check after death, which the State claims are the nail prints of Hayden's brogan.

Mrs. ElizaMilla, who lived near the Stannards, was called, and testified that she was there on the day of the tragedy about noon and returned about three o'clock to her own house, a quartersof a mife distant.
Q. Did you hear any strange sound on the way?

been found to I wow to Mr. Stannard's to tell the fami
Q. Do you we whether Susan Hawley, who was there, knew to edeath?
Chief Justice Park—The witness could only know from Susan's declaration.
Q. Did Susan Hawley make any statement to you as to who Mary went into the woods to see before you told her Mary was dead?
Mr. Watrous—We object.
Mr. Harris n—We will pass this now, but will claim it hereafter and show authorities.
On cross-examination witness went over the same ground and the only new points were that she was quite satisfied that the shrick she heard was a continuous unbroken sound; I remember testifying at the firs-trial that if I believed at the time that it was a human voice.

Ponestalling The Depence.

was a human voice; would not gone y accepted to me after I got home that it was a human voice.

Pomestalling the Defence.

Several witnesses were next called on a peculiar point. The State has a witness who will swear that she saw Hayden on the atternoon of the murder cross a road in the direction of the place where the body was found. The defence, it is expected, will endeavor to show that she could not be certain as to the identity of Hayden; hence the State called several of the men who resided or worked in the vicinity, and it is thereby settled see as to narrow down the list of men any one of whom might have been mistaken for the accused circygman. Edward Harvey, an eccentric old gentleman, who said he regretted owning forty acres of Rockland's sterile land, testified that he was not in town. Wilbur Gibbs, paster of the Methodist Church, was absent with his family on a visit to Cortland. F. Francis and Artemus Stannard were also away, and Eños A. Stevens was busy digging potatoes. The defence ridiculed the calling of these witnesses and made a point on Stannard, who said he could distinctly recollect where he was ou the day of the murder and on various days before and after, but could not tell his whereabouts on a day only three weeks ago, whon Mr. Watrous exclaimed, "That will do," and witness retired a mid at laughter.

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